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Kilka uwag nad neotropikalnymi *Fulgoridae* wraz z opisami nowych rodzajów i gatunków (*Homoptera*)**Some remarks on Neotropical *Fulgoridae* with descriptions of new genera and species (*Homoptera*)**

[Pl. XXXVII—XXXIX]

During my visit to the British Museum (1948—1949) I had an opportunity to look over a rich collection of the *Fulgoridae* with many of descriptive types. Comparing the above mentioned collection with the generic and specific arrangement of the *Fulgoridae* adopted in the General Catalogue of the *Hemiptera* (METCALF, 1947) I was able to state that in many cases considerable changes in the taxonomy of this group are needed¹⁾. Some of the changes given in the present paper have already been done by DISTANT, but were never published.

Below I give some remarks concerning the generic appurtenance of several Neotropical species, both from the collection of the British Museum and of the Polish Museum of Zoology. Descriptions of 2 new genera and 3 new species are added. The following syno-

¹⁾ It is not my intention to diminish the unquestionably great value of METCALF's catalogue. Generally taking, this work is arranged uncritically and based exclusively on data out of literature and, in my opinion, this is the best method chosen by METCALF. A catalogue should be an uncritical one, and all changes intended by its author can be easily done beforehand in a separate paper.

nymys are new: *Amdewana multiguttata* (BURM.) = *Lystra rufigutta* WALK., *Zeunasa germari* (GERST.) = *Poiocera fissiluna* WALK. and *Crepusia fuliginosa* (OLIV.) = *Poiocera venosa* WALK. Finally some new nomenclatorial combinations are proposed hereafter.

Phenacinae

Besides *Phenax* GERM. only the genus *Pterodictya* BURM. belongs here, although its systematical position is dubious. Other genera, like *Menenia* STÅL and *Cerogenes* HORV., referred generally to the subfamily *Phenacinae*, should be transferred to the subfamily *Lystrinae*.

Lystrinae

The name of this subfamily should be written *Lystrinae* SPIN. instead of *Poiocerinae* HPT., as the former has the priority over the latter, and because the name *Lystra* F. is an older one. This subfamily seems to contain exclusively American species.

Menenia STÅL, 1866

Logotype: *Lystra hypoleuca* SIGN. Besides this one the following species, placed in the General Catalogue in the genus *Lystra* F., belong here:

Menenia crocea (WALKER, 1851), comb. n.

Lystra crocea WALKER, 1851.

Menenia terebrifera (WALKER, 1851), comb. n.

Lystra terebrifera WALKER, 1851.

M. crocea (WALK.) is with no doubt congeneric with *M. terebrifera* (WALK.); it is very probable that *M. hypoleuca* (SIGN.) is a synonym of *M. terebrifera* (WALK.); unfortunately I had no types of *M. hypoleuca* (SIGN.) for comparison. A figure of the head of *M. terebrifera* (WALK.) is given on Pl. XXXVII, fig. 1 and 2.

Cerogenes HORVATH, 1909

Atalanta STÅL, 1861.

Orthotype: *Lystra auricoma* BURM. [Pl. XXXVII, fig. 3 and 4]. In this genus remains only the genotype, as the two other species: *Atalanta aerata* DIST. and *Atalanta violacea* DIST. are not congeneric with it and should be referred to the genus *Alarvusa* DIST.

Lystra FABRICIUS, 1803

Logotype: *Lystra lanata* (L.) [Pl. XXXVII, fig. 9 and 10].
Congeneric with it is also *L. pulverulenta* (OLIV.). The following species should be transferred to other genera:

Lystra crocea WALK., 1851 — vide *Menenia crocea* (WALK.),

Lystra rufigutta WALK., 1858 — vide *Amdewana multiguttata* (BURM.),

Lystra terebrifera WALK., 1851 vide *Menenia terebrifera* (WALK.).

Lystra striatula F., the interpretation of which is very difficult, probably belongs elsewhere. I do not know either *Lystra cerifera* VILL.

Amdewana gen. n.

Orthotype: *Lystra multiguttata* BURM. The head in this species has a very characteristic structure not observed in other species of the subfamily *Lystrinae* [Pl. XXXVII, fig. 5 and 6]. Namely, there are on the forehead 3 thick and distinct vertical carinae connected together near the clypeus, whereof a horizontal carina is running sideways; the side carinae are prolonged towards the upper margin of the forehead and connected by means of a horizontal carina running parallelly to this margin; the central vertical carina is connected with the side carinae three times: at its beginning near the clypeus, at the point where the side carinae are bent sideways toward the margin of the forehead, and at the tip of the forehead by means of the upper horizontal carina. Forehead wider than long, at the height of antennae strongly emarginate; its breadth between the eyes is somewhat larger than its breadth near the clypeus. The suture between clypeus and forehead broadly emarginate and undulate. Head with eyes as broad as pronotum; crown short, nearly 6 times shorter than broad, slightly arcuate; the upper part of the forehead somewhat projecting and visible from above. Pronotum 3 times longer than the crown, coarsely wrinkled transversally, with a distinct transverse fold beyond the anterior margin and a second shorter fold posterior to it. Posterior margin of pronotum slightly concave. Scutellum twice longer than pronotum, provided with a central carina. Forewings long and narrow, somewhat widened beyond the end of clavus; the costal margin slightly arched, the apical margin oblique. Abdomen with the wax filaments strongly developed in form of a broad downy bunch. To this genus belongs only one species:

Amdewana multiguttata (BURMEISTER, 1838), comb. n.

Lystra multiguttata BURMEISTER, 1838

Lystra rufigutta WALKER, 1858, syn. n.

The type of *A. rufigutta* (WALK.) corresponds exactly to the description given by BURMEISTER. The type is labelled: „Amaz“ [onas], another specimen in the British Museum collection is labelled „Pará“.

Poiocera DE LAPORTE, 1832

The genotype of this genus is *P. conspersa* (GERM., 1830), its synonym being the haplotype of the genus *Poiocera*, namely *P. luzoti* DE LAP., 1832. The General Catalogue of the *Hemiptera* quotes, besides the type, 21 species in the genus *Poiocera* DE LAP., without the synonyms. Out of this number, I know no less than 12 species which are not congeneric with the genotype. *Poiocera* DE LAP., having flattened and dilated femora of forelegs, is probably a monotypic genus. Below given is a short characteristic of it based on the species *P. conspersa* (GERM.) [Pl. XXXVII, fig. 7, 8 and 11].

Breadth of the head with eyes nearly equal to the breadth of pronotum. Clypeus strongly convex, wrinkled on the sides. Forehead shorter than broad, very strongly wrinkled, its somewhat protruding anterior margin is visible from above. Crown narrow, more than 6 times broader than long. Pronotum short, more than 3 times shorter than broad, with a carina in posterior two thirds and very strongly transversely wrinkled; posterior margin of pronotum broadly incised caudad. Scutellum somewhat longer than the head and pronotum taken together, provided with a central carina not reaching the tip. transverse parallel wrinkles occupy the median part of scutellum; Fore legs with flattened and dilated femora. Forewings comparatively short, 2.5 times longer than broad, the tip sharply rounded.

The following species known to me, arranged below alphabetically, should be excluded from the genus *Poiocera* DE LAP.:

- P. abdominalis* WALKER, 1858 — vide *Crepusia abdominalis* (WALK.).
- P. binaculæ* WALKER, 1858 — vide *Jamaicastes basistella* (WALK.).
- P. fissiluna* WALKER, 1851 — vide *Zeunasa germari* (GERST.), syn. n.,
- P. multifaria* WALKER, 1851 — vide *Acraephia multifaria* (WALK.).
- P. multiguttata* (BURMEISTER, 1838) — vide *Amdewana multiguttata* (BURM.).
- P. pan'loræ* GERSTAECKER, 1895 — vide *Auchalea pandora* (GERST.).
- P. quadricolor* WALKER, 1858 — vide *Scaralis quadricolor* (WALK.).
- P. satellitia* WALKER, 1851 — vide *Zeunasa satellitia* WALK.,
- P. saucia* STÅL, 1862 — vide *Crepusia saucia* (STÅL),
- P. terminalis* WALKER, 1858 — vide *Hypaerpa costata* (F.),
- P. undata* WALKER, 1851 — vide *Zeunasa undata* (WALK.),
- P. venosa* WALKER, 1851 — vide *Crepusia fuliginosa* (OLIV.), syn. n.

Zeunasa DISTANT, 1906*Zeunasa* DISTANT, 1906, p. 200.

DISTANT selected as the type of this genus *Poiocera irrorata* BLANCHARD, 1846. In the collection of the British Museum this species is not represented, and under this name I found a specimen of a species which cannot be considered as *P. irrorata* BLANCH. It differs in coloration as well as in size from an excellent coloured picture in the paper of BLANCHARD; it measures 41 mm of the wings expansion, while *P. irrorata* BLANCH. should have according to description 55-60 mm, and on the figure it has 57 mm. We probably have to do here with a misinterpretation by DISTANT of the name of *P. irrorata* BLANCH., and with a selection of the type based on an erroneously determined specimen. *Zeunasa irrorata* DISTANT, 1906, nec BLANCHARD, 1846 is a species hitherto not described, and below I give its description under the name *Zeunasa confusa* sp. n., selecting it at the same time as the type of the genus *Zeunasa* DIST., in accordance with DISTANT's intention. The species *P. irrorata* BLANCH. is not known to me and I cannot determine its generic position. Judging from the figure in BLANCHARD's paper, it possibly belongs to the genus *Zeunasa* DIST.

Zeunasa confusa sp. n.

[Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 12 and 13]

Zeunasa irrorata DISTANT, 1906, nec BLANCHARD, 1846.

Head and pronotum black. Forewings black, the tip brownish, somewhat more transparent; along the anal margin broadly bordered with yellow; in the basal half of corium several small yellow dots irregularly scattered; just beyond the costal border 4 larger spots, sometimes reduced. Hind wings brownish-black, becoming paler towards the end of the wing, along the nerves near the base, and in the anal part of the wing; the half-moon spot broad, not transparent, infumate, the nerves on it brown. Abdomen above at the base black with red spots, further red without spots; abdomen beneath red. Head and thorax underneath black, fore and intermediate legs black, femora of hind legs, especially in males, red either completely or at the end only; the base of hind tibiae red, the rest of hind legs black.

Total length ♂♂ 18 mm, ♀♀ 20—22 mm; expansion of forewings ♂♂ 35—37 mm, ♀♀ 41—42 mm,

Holotype male, allotype female and 4 male and female paratypes: Brazil, Sta Catharina, near Mafra, 26° S, 50° W, 800 m., XII 1929, A. MALLER leg. (British Museum); 1 female paratype: Lages, Brazil, DISTANT coll. (British Museum); 1 male paratype Brazil; 1 female paratype: Paraná, X-I, Z. KIETLIŃSKA leg. (Polish Museum of Zoology).

Zeunasa turca (FABRICIUS, 1775)

Cicada turca FABRICIUS. 1775.

The type of this species belongs to the BANK's collection and is now preserved in the British Museum. As I had an opportunity to examine it, I give below a short redescription thereof.

Female. Length of the forewing 23 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Forehead, crown and pronotum as well as scutellum of the same colour as the basal two thirds of the forewing, nearly black. Proximal part of the forewing brownish with some transverse nerves greenish, with scarce black dots in the proximal part and with scarce whitish small dots in the distal part, hardly visible and arranged along the lateral border of the wing at a distance of nearly 0.2—1.5 mm. The nerves of forewings on the darker part reddish. This specimen had the hind legs broken off.

The description of STÅL's *P. turca* „var. b.“ (= *nigromaculata* METC.) corresponds completely to the above described specimen.

The following species should be referred to the genus *Zeunasa* DIST.: *Z. astralis* (DIST.), *Z. carinata* (STÅL), *Z. confusa* sp. n., *Z. crepusculascens* (DIST.), *Z. fastuosa* (GERST.), *Z. germari* (GERST.) (= *fissiluna* WALK., syn. n.), *Z. irrorata* (BLANCH.), *Z. montezuma* (DIST.), *Z. pavonina* (GERST.), *Z. satellitia* (WALK.), *Z. simillima* (DIST.), *Z. stoica* (GERST.), *Z. turca* (F.) and *Z. undata* (WALK.).

Acmonia STÅL, 1866

The species *Lystra dichroa* GERM., 1830 [Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 14 and 15], was selected by DISTANT, 1906, as the type of this genus. This species together with *A. maculata* (GUÉR.) and *A. sepulchralis* (STÅL) were cited by STÅL (1866) as belonging to the genus *Acmonia* STÅL, and there exist no obstacles to its being the genotype. Nevertheless DISTANT did not know the species *A. dichroa* (GERM.), and in its place there is in the British Museum collection a specimen of an apparently new species, belonging to the genus *Zeunasa*

DIST. As the type, according to the international rules of nomenclature, must be selected among the originally cited species exclusively, the selection of the genotype by DISTANT can be acknowledged as valid. The genus in that interpretation comprises the following three species: *A. dichroa* (GERM.) (= *rubriceps* STÅL), *A. amoena* (GERST.) and *A. ficta* (WALK.) (= *punicea* GERST.).

Probably all other species cited under this generic name in the General Catalogue of the *Hemiptera* should be transferred into other genera.

Acraephia STÅL, 1866

The interpretation of the generic name *Acraephia* STÅL, after the species *Cicada perspicillata* F. being selected by DA COSTA LIMA (1935) as the genotype, becomes more limited when compared with the sense given to it by STÅL. To this genus should be referred the following forms, grouped around *A. perspicillata* (F.) [Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 16 and 17]: *A. perspicillata* (F.), *A. flavescens* METC., *A. opaca* METC., *A. pallida* (GUÉR.), *A. specularis* (GERM.), *A. oculata* (GERM.) and *A. multifaria* (WALK.)¹⁾, the last one transferred from the genus *Poicocera*.

This group requires a revision; at this moment it is hard to decide which of these names deserve the rank of specific names, and which ones belong to the lower systematic names. Among the forms of *A. perspicillata* one can expect more than one species; the specimens from the British Guiana, more brown and shiny, seem to be a good species; *A. opaca* METC. seems to be a separate species too, occurring in Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil (Matto Grosso).

All the ten remaining species quoted in the General Catalogue, namely *A. astralis* DIST., *A. carinata* STÅL, *A. crepusculascens* DIST., *A. fastuosa* (GERST.), *A. germari* (GERST.), *A. montezuma* DIST., *A. pavonina* (GERST.), *A. simillima* DIST., *A. stoica* (GERST.) and *A. turca* (F.) should be transferred to the genus *Zeunasa* DIST.

Alaruasa DISTANT, 1906

To this genus besides *A. lepida* (SPIN.) must be referred the following species: *A. tricolor* (GERST.), *A. atomaria* (WALK.) [Pl. XXXIX, fig. 23—24], *A. pallidoconspersa* (DIST.), *A. walkeri* OMAN, *A. aerata* DIST.) [Pl. XXXIX, fig. 25—26], *A. violacea* (DIST.) and *A. illustrata* sp. n. (the last one described below).

¹⁾ This species was described by WALKER without his giving the place of capture. On the label attached to the type is given „México“.

Alaruasa illustrata sp. n.

Poblicia atomaria DISTANT (nec WALKER), 1887, p. 32, tab. 5, fig. 2.

DISTANT was mistaken when giving in the *Biologia Centrali Americana* figures of *Poblicia constellata* (WALK.) and *Poblicia atomaria* (WALK.) The figure of *P. constellata* (WALK.) (Pl. 4, fig. 6) refers to *Alaruasa atomaria* (WALK.), which is evident after a comparison of the said figure with the description of WALKER (List . . . , Suppl., p. 49): " . . . alae anticae viridi confertissime guttatae, fasciis duabus exterioribus connexis albidis . . . " and the type at the British Museum. A figure given by DISTANT (l. c., Pl. 5, fig. 2) under the name *Poblicia atomaria* (WALK.) is neither this species nor *P. constellata* (WALK.) but it represents a new species of the genus *Alaruasa* DIST. It is very similar to *A. walkeri* OMAN (= *constellata* WALK., nec GUÉR.).

Forewings unicolorous brown, besprinkled with numerous whitish or sea-green dots, more numerous especially in the basal part of the wing. Hind wings in the terminal half transparent, in the basal part brown; the two parts are contiguous along a straight line running perpendicularly to the hind margin of the forewing (speaking of a spread specimen); thus the anal part of the wing is brown. In *A. walkeri* (OMAN) the two parts are contiguous along an oblique line, therefore the anal part of the hind wing remains transparent; the dots on the forewing in *A. walkeri* (OMAN) are red or orange, somewhat larger, and at two thirds from the base there are numerous white dots forming a band, more or less marked, similar to the band in *A. atomaria* (WALK.) and *A. lepida* (SPIN.) but single.

Holotype male: Amula, Guerrero, 6000 ft., Aug., H. H. SMITH; paratype female: Calderas, Guatemala, CHAMPION (British Museum).

Caldania gen. nov.

Head with the eyes narrower than pronotum. Clypeus long, forehead somewhat broader than long, provided with carinae, which confine several areas: the central area mat, very delicately wrinkled transversally. Forehead visible from above in form of a very narrow transversal pad. Crown long, pentagonal, the anterior border parabolic, the lateral and posterior borders sinuate, between them a long lobe is intruded between eyes and pronotum. Pronotum 3 times broader than long, its posterior border somewhat arched, nearly straight. Scutellum 1.5 times broader than long, with an arched carina parallel

to the anterior border; with no central carina. Forewings 3 times longer than broad, the apical border broadly rounded; the costal border slightly undulate.

Caldania annulata sp. n.

[Pl. XXXVIII, fig. 18, 19 and 20]

Head and thorax yellow with black spots; in the centre of the clypeus a star-like spot, reaching the lateral borders and running to 2 round spots before the upper margin of clypeus; forehead near the clypeus with a narrow transverse black spot; above it there are 2 spots bent upwards and reaching the lateral borders of the forehead. Before the upper margin of the forehead 2 undulate narrow spots connected together at the sides of the forehead. Crown with 2 black streaks interrupted in the middle and somewhat converging caudad. Pronotum with a round spot beyond each eye, and two spots in the middle. Scutellum with an undulate line around its borders. Legs yellow, annulated in black. Forewings yellow with irregular black small spots. Hind wings in the basal two thirds yellow, the rest as well as along the anal border, brownish-black. Abdomen above brownish-yellow, beneath brown with yellow transverse bands.

Length with the forewings: ♂ 18 mm, ♀ 22.5 mm. Expansion of the forewings: ♂ 40 mm., ♀ 43 mm.

Holotype male: Paraná, Brazil, E. DUKINFELD JONES (British Museum); paratype females: Brazil, Sta Catharina, Hansa Humboldt, 26° S, 50° W, 100 m., X 1929, A. MALLER (British Museum); Brazil (Polish Museum of Zoology).

Amantia STÅL, 1866 and *Auchalea* GERSTAECKER, 1895.

The genus *Auchalea* introduced by GERSTAECKER for the species *A. pandora* GERST. has been omitted from the General Catalogue of the *Hemiptera*. It is hard to find this name in the text of GERSTAECKER's paper, and this author introduced it tentatively. In fact, *A. pandora* is very similar to the species of the genus *Amantia* STÅL (*A. combusta* WESTW., *A. imperatoria* GERST., *A. magnifica* SCHM. and *A. peruana* SCHM.). The sole essential difference is in the posterior part of the pronotum which is strongly elevated just before its margin in *Auchalea*; the profile of the pronotum is thus deeply concave [cf. Pl. XXXIX, fig. 29—32]. The shape of the head as well as the character of pattern and coloration are common in both genera.

Dilobura SPINOLA, 1839.

In the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology there is one female specimen determined by SCHMIDT as *D. corticina* (BURM.) and labelled: Rio de Janeiro, Itatiaya, 700 m., 4 XII 1926, F. OHAUS leg. In the collection of the British Museum I found a specimen congeneric with it, which I suppose to be *D. cicatricosa* (GERM.). A figure of the head of this specimen is given on Pl. XXXIX, fig. 21—22. METCALF erroneously located the last name in the genus *Aphaenina* METC., 1947. The genotype of *Aphaenina* METC. is *A. fuscata* (GUÉR.) which is not, like other forms of this genus, an American species. *Dilobura* SPIN. as well as the related genus *Flatolystra* NAST belong with no doubt to the subfamily *Lystrinae*, and I cannot find any support for their being secluded together with *Episcius* SPIN., and related genera as a distinct group. *Episcius* SPIN. and its relatives (*Aracynthus* STÅL., *Obia* DIST., *Abrahameria* DIST., *Neocynthus* NAST and *Echetra* WALK.) have little in common with the genus *Dilobura* SPIN.; they belong rather to the subfamily *Aphaeninae*.

Flatolystra NAST, 1950

To this genus must be referred the species *Fl. verrucosa* (GERST.); in the collection of the Polish Museum of Zoology there is a female labelled: Matto Grosso, Cuyabá.

Flatolystra ypsilon NAST is represented in the said collection by a female labelled: Colombia, Hac. Pehlke, 1923, E. PEHLKE leg.

Japetus STÅL

STÅL (1870) located this genus near to *Calyptoproctus* SPIN. and *Pelidnopepla* STÅL. In the collection of the British Museum there is a hand-made coloured figure executed probably after the type of *Japetus tosta* STÅL. A figure given by me [Pl. XXXIX, fig. 27—28) is made after a specimen which in the structure of the head corresponds with the above-mentioned picture. It is, however, difficult to state whether it is *Japetus tosta* STÅL. The generic appertaining of it seems to be unquestionable. The last segment of the female elongated, provided with 3 carinae.

Paralystra WHITE, 1846

This genus in respect of the shape of the head as well as the presence of an elongate sternite of the female can be easily placed in the tribe *Calyptoproctini*. A creation of a separate group for it is

superfluous, as, in consequence, several other groups should be raised to the rank of tribes.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES

Plate XXXVII.

- Fig. 1. *Menenia terebrifera* (WALK.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 2. *Menenia terebrifera* (WALK.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 3. *Cerogenes auricoma* (BURM.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 4. *Cerogenes auricoma* (BURM.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 5. *Amdewana multiguttata* (BURM.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 6. *Amdewana multiguttata* (BURM.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 7. *Poiocera conspersa* (GERM.). The type of *P. rubrivitta* WALK. Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 8. *Poiocera conspersa* (GERM.). The type of *P. rubrivitta* WALK. Head in frontal view.
 .. 9. *Lystra lanata* (L.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 10. *Lystra lanata* (L.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 11. *Poiocera conspersa* (GERM.). The type of *P. rubrivitta* WALK. Right fore leg

Plate XXXVIII.

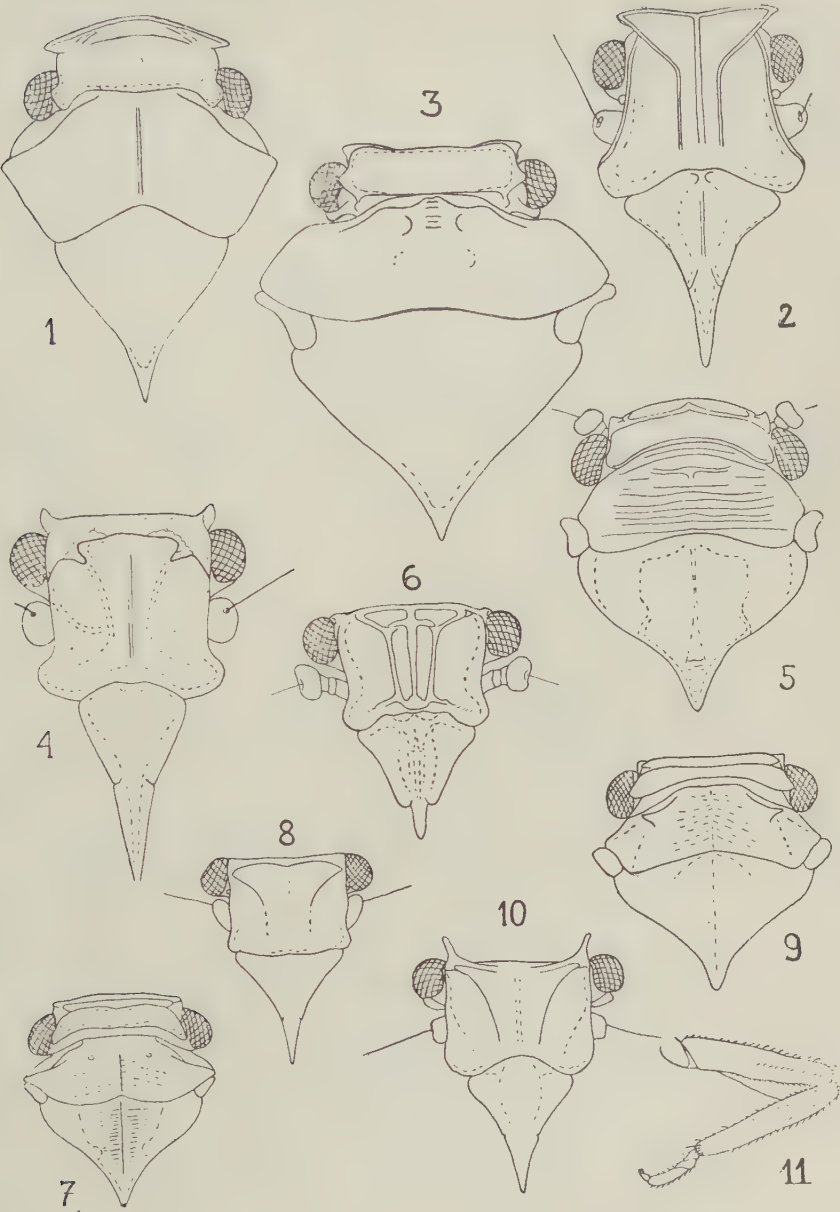
- Fig. 12. *Zeunasa confusa* sp. n. Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 13. *Zeunasa confusa* sp. n. Head in frontal view.
 .. 14. *Acmonia dichroa* (GERM.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 15. *Acmonia dichroa* (GERM.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 16. *Acraephia perspicillata* (F.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 17. *Acraephia perspicillata* (F.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 18. *Caldania annulata* gen. n., sp. n. Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 19. *Caldania annulata* gen. n., sp. n. Head in frontal view.
 .. 20. *Caldania annulata* gen. n., sp. n. Head from the left side.

Plate XXXIX.

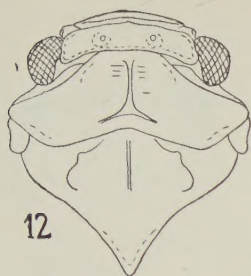
- Fig. 21. *Dilobura cicatricosa* (GERM.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 22. *Dilobura cicatricosa* (GERM.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 23. *Alaruasa atomaria* (WALK.), type. Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 24. *Alaruasa atomaria* (WALK.), type. Head in frontal view.
 .. 25. *Alaruasa aerata* (DIST.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 26. *Alaruasa aerata* (DIST.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 27. *Japetus* sp. Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 28. *Japetus* sp. Head in frontal view.
 .. 29. *Amantia combusta* (WESTW.). Head, pronotum and scutellum from above.
 .. 30. *Amantia combusta* (WESTW.). Head in frontal view.
 .. 31. *Amantia peruana* SCHM., type. Lateral outline of the head, pronotum and scutellum.
 .. 32. *Auchalea pandora* GERST. Lateral outline of the head, pronotum and scutellum.

STRESZCZENIE

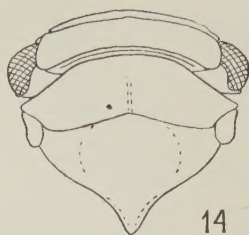
Autor omawia krytycznie szereg neotropikalnych rodzajów z rodziny *Fulgoridae*, wprowadzając poprawki i uzupełnienia do układu przyjętego w General Catalogue of the *Hemiptera*. Przy tej okazji wyłoniła się potrzeba opisania 2 nowych rodzajów, *Amdewana* gen. n. i *Caldania* gen. n. oraz 3 nowych gatunków: *Zeunasa confusa* sp. n., *Alaruasa illustrata* sp. n. i *Caldania annulata* gen. n. sp. n. Następujące synonimy są nowe: *Amdewana multiguttata* (BURM.) = *Lystra rufigutta* WALK., *Zeunasa germari* (GERST.) = *Poiocera fissiluna* WALK. oraz *Crepusia fuliginosa* (OLIV.) = *Poiocera venosa* WALK. W końcu wprowadzony został cały szereg nowych kombinacji nomenklatorycznych.



Auctor del.
J. Nast

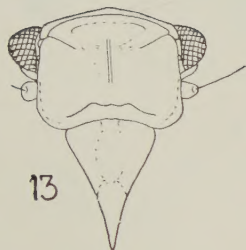
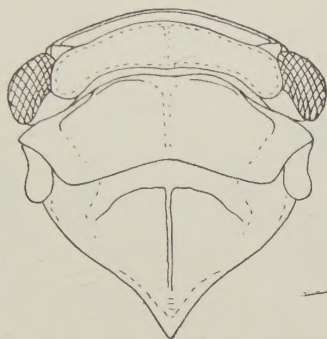


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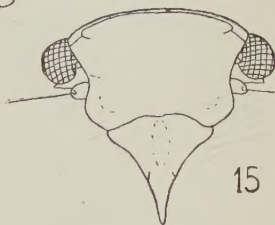


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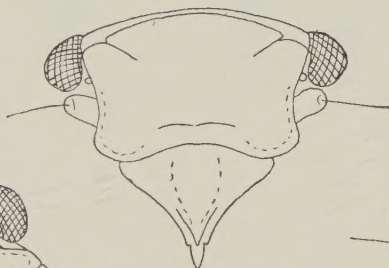


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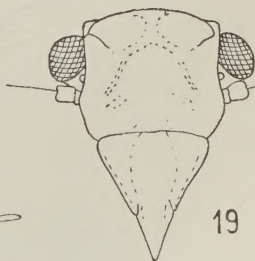


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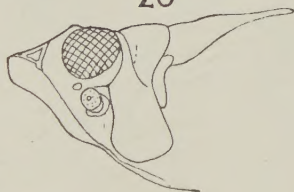


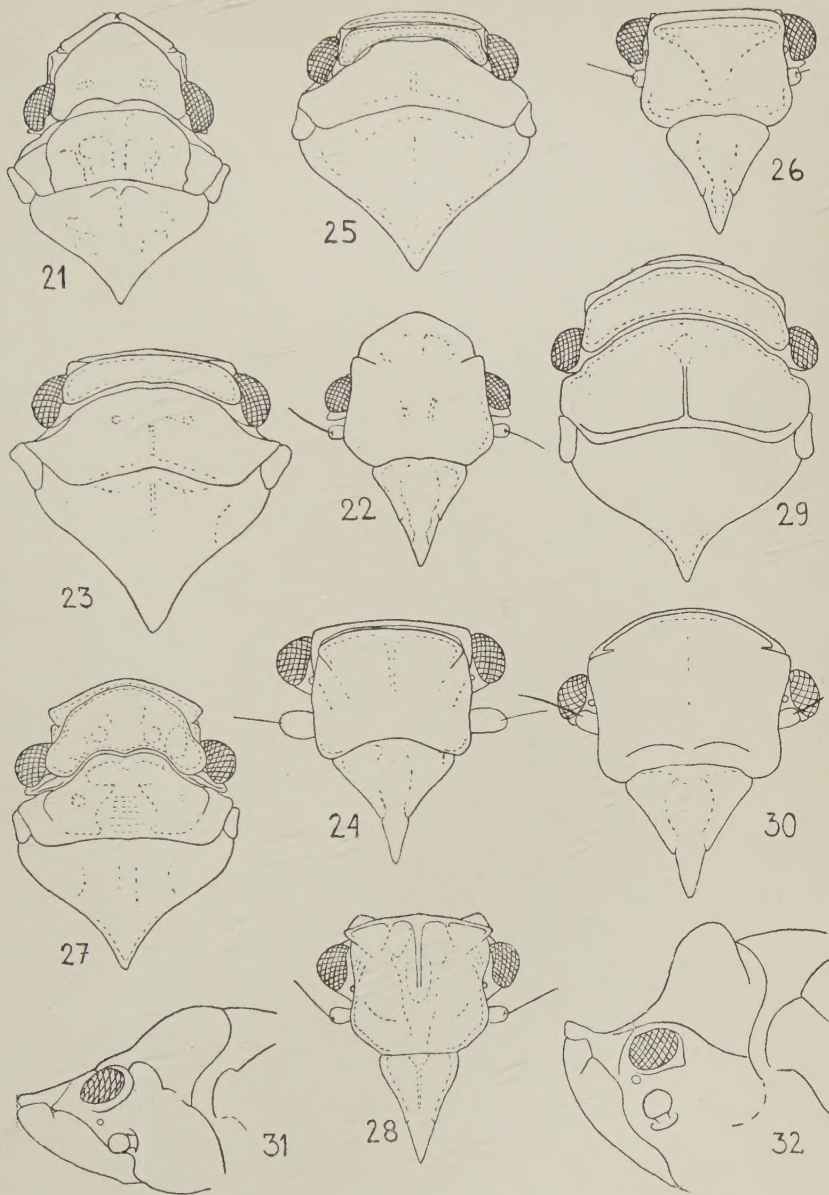
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